

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application in view of the above amendments and following remarks is respectfully requested.

Claims 19 and 21-30 are pending in this application. By this amendment, Claims 19 and 21-30 are amended; Claim 20 is canceled and no claims are added herewith. It is respectfully submitted that no new matter is added by this amendment.

In the outstanding Office Action, Claims 19, 21, 29 and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,327,875 to Allaire in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,314,731 to Yoneda; Claim 20 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Allaire in view of Yoneda and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,287,996 to Chiba; and Claims 22-28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Allaire and Yoneda and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,826,772 to Ariglio.

It is respectfully submitted that the applied art does not teach or suggest a glass substrate having a first principal surface and a cut side face substantially perpendicular to the first principal surface, the cut side face at least partially formed by cutting with laser light radiation, wherein a surface roughness of the cut side face of said glass substrate is 50 nm or less, and a depth of a laser mark formed by said laser light radiation on said cut side face is 0.06 mm or more, and the glass substrate has a strength of 55 kgf or more and 90 kgf or less based on static load test, as recited in Claim 19.

With respect to the claim features of a laser mark with laser light radiation on a cut side face that is substantially perpendicular to the principal surface and a depth of a laser mark formed by the laser light radiation on the cut side face is 0.06 mm or more, Applicants submit that these features are not taught by Yoneda. Instead, Yoneda is concerned with the surface treating of the surface of the glass substrate, and not with cutting sides of the glass substrate. Therefore, Yoneda reference does not discuss cut sides of the glass substrate, or

the depth of marks on the cut side face. Accordingly, Yoneda fails to disclose a depth of a mark on the cut side face that is 0.06 mm or more and having the cut side face substantially perpendicular to a principal surface of the glass substrate.

The Office Action acknowledges that Allaire fails to disclose that the surface roughness of the cut side face of the glass substrate is 50 nm or less. The Office Action asserts that Yoneda makes up for this deficiency. Applicants disagree. Yoneda teaches that roughness can scatter light and compromise the field of view, thus causing safety problems but does not provide any teaching or suggestion for a surface roughness of a cut side face, as recited in the claimed invention. Again, in Claim 19, the recited structural feature of the surface roughness is with respect to a cut side face that is substantially perpendicular to a principal surface of the glass substrate. The Yoneda reference is concerned with the surface treatment of a principal surface and not with a cut side surface.

In accordance with the claimed feature of having a surface roughness of the cut side face is 50 nm or less, the glass substrate does not require any chemical treatment on its side faces. Moreover, the glass substrate can maintain a strength of 55 kgf or more 90 kgf or less based on a static load measurement. As such, the applied art of Allaire, Yoneda, Chiba and Ariglio fail to disclose the problems solved by the present invention and the glass substrate for touch panel formed by cutting method including at least cutting with laser light radiation, as recited in Claim 19.

Claim 29 recites a range of thickness of the glass substrate. Such a relationship is not a mere matter of design choice, but rather a relationship that provides unexpected results, as discussed in the specification of the present application (see, e.g., Table 3). The thickness of the glass substrate relates to the glass strength such as having a strength of 55kgf or more and 90kgf or less based on a static load test, as recited in Claim 19.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is respectfully requested.

Consequently, for the reasons discussed in detail above, no further issues are believed to be outstanding in the present application, and the present application is believed to be in condition for formal allowance. Therefore, a Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner deem that any further action is necessary to place this application in even better form for allowance, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned representative at the below listed telephone number.

Respectfully submitted,

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